



AN ONLINE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PROJECT
CONSERVATION THROUGH CULTIVATION

Contact: E. saveourflora@gmail.com W. saveourflora.weebly.com

**Project launched on
 14th November 2013**

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 Founder, Bulletin Editor
 Armidale NSW 2350

Membership

Membership is free.

Please encourage others to join.
 eBulletins are sent by email only.
 Feel free to share them with
 friends and colleagues..

New members will receive the
 latest e-Bulletin. Earlier Bulletins
 can be accessed on our website.
 (See address above)

This is an informal interactive
 sharing group. We welcome your
 emails, articles and offers of seed
 and cuttings at any time.

Your privacy is respected and
 assured with this group. You may
[unsubscribe](#) at any time.



Grevillea shiressii Blakely Image: slowgardener.blogspot.com

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Unsure if you have any rare or endangered plants?

Check them out on the EPBC list

<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=flora>

Maria writes:

Here we were thinking that the worst of Covid was behind us and things were starting to return to some level of normality when out of the blue a war breaks out between Russia and the Ukraine. At the same time the east coast of Australia experienced some of the worst floods ever seen leaving thousands homeless and dislocated. Once again Australian volunteers sprang into action rescuing people and organising food, housing and clothing relief. The images from Lismore and those desperate phone conversations from rooftops as people tried to escape the rising waters were gripping as we all held our breaths hoping that rescue would reach them in time.

Battered beaches, huge surges and rain that poured down relentlessly for days and weeks were a feature of the month that was. Then came the second flood just as people had cleaned up after the first. It's enough to make you stand in the waterlogged street and scream. Climate change is starting to have a huge impact on people's lives and serious questions need to be asked about planning for a climate challenged future.

Unfortunately our colonial history is responsible for towns and villages being built on rivers and creeks in easy reach of fresh water. That's not the case today as we have the technology to transport water over distances which is what happens in many regional towns which rely on large dams. Last week I met a couple from Warragamba who had relocated to Uralla to be 'safe'. This is a real turnaround. For years Armidale had a retiree exodus to the coast for the good life until the cost of housing became too expensive. That so called 'good life' doesn't seem so attractive any more. Regional towns are crying out for an increase in population. They may get their wish sooner rather than later. I told the couple that the greatest risk on the Tablelands was occasional hail and drought.

Heaven spare us the destruction of war. Images from the Ukraine are totally sickening. How humans can destroy people's lives so wantonly is beyond me. The millions of women and children fleeing across borders was a reminder that the world has lived relatively peacefully (apart from several hotspots) for over 70 years - a complete lifetime for many. My refugee family escaped post war Europe and arrived in Australia in 1950. We built a new life here and are very thankful for the

Let's Celebrate!

27th March
Earth Hour

22nd April
Earth Day

5th June
World Environment Day

8th June
World Oceans Day

1st August
National Tree Day

1st September
National Wattle Day

7th September
Threatened Species Day

8-15th November
Pollinator Week

opportunities made available to us over the many years. Two weeks ago I went to the Welcome Wall ceremony at the National Maritime Museum in Sydney. Finally my family name has joined the thousands of inscriptions on that amazing wall. So many migrants - so many starting a new life, learning the language, becoming educated, starting businesses, entering politics and becoming cultural icons. This is a huge success story - one we should never take for granted. Each successive wave of immigrants has brought with them experiences and traditions that ultimately enrich multi-cultural Australia. It was such a happy ceremony - filled with hope, security and thankfulness and a willingness to call Australia home.

Grevillea shiressii Blakely

Vulnerable

Description:

Tall shrub up to 5 m high with long, entire, lanceolate, slightly wavy leaves up to 19 cm long by 1-3 cm wide. The species has unusual flowers which start out green then become blue-grey to mauve and finally fade to a translucent cream. Flowers are arranged in clusters of 2-9 and appear mainly from late winter to Spring (July-December), with seed released at maturity in October. Flowers are bird pollinated and seeds are dispersed by ants. Seed possibly requires some physical disturbance to germinate successfully.

Distribution:

Known from two populations near Gosford, on tributaries of the lower Hawkesbury River north of Sydney (Mooney Mooney Creek and Mullet Creek). Both populations occur within the Gosford Local Government Area. There is also a naturalised population at Newcastle.

Habitat:

Grevillea shiressii grows along creek banks in wet sclerophyll forest with a moist understorey in alluvial sandy or loamy soils. It is fire sensitive and highly susceptible to local extinction due to frequent fire, however, fire is likely to be relatively infrequent in its habitat.

Threats:

- May be susceptible to pathogens such as *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.
- Track maintenance could be an issue causing physical damage and loss of some plants.
- Hazard reduction burns and wildfires could alter habitat and result in shrinking populations.
- Invasive exotic weeds are a perennial threat to rare plants especially near urban centres.

Recovery Program:

A targeted strategy for managing this species in situ has been developed under the Saving Our Species program.

Ref: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10380>



Grevillea shiressii

Image: slowgardener.blogspot.com

Propagation:

Recently I acquired cutting material of this species from a friend on the Central Coast who has had it growing in her garden for many years. Unlike other Grevilleas which can be quite slow, the cuttings struck in just a few weeks. I used a semi-hardwood (purple) hormone gel and prepared the cuttings in individual small peat plugs. The plugs were then placed under intermittent mist in a glasshouse.

Koalas in Heathcote National Park

Contributed by Friends of Royal NP.

Two local environmentalists Steve Anyon-Smith and Tom Kristensen have spent the last 8 months searching for Koalas in Heathcote National Park with remarkable success. Watch the video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HIGX4E8h544>

‘TIME IS THEIR SECRET WEAPON’: THE HIDDEN GREY ARMY QUIETLY ADVANCING SPECIES DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA

Rachel Fowler, The University of Melbourne.
theconversation.com February 8, 2022

Each year, many new species of Australian plants, animals and fungi are discovered and described. It's detailed, time-consuming work, and much of it could not be done without the contribution of older Australians. I'm an evolutionary botanist and I use DNA sequencing to better understand relationships between plant species – a field known as phylogenetics. My job involves collecting plant specimens in the furthest corners of Australia.

Time and again I'm helped by older, generally retired Australians with a passion for the plants I'm working on. In their own time and with their own resources, they take it upon themselves to explore and document a particular geographic area or group of plants. Many have a professional scientific background, although not necessarily in the field they now contribute to. For these dedicated men and women, passion is their driver and time their secret weapon. Without these older Australians, my research wouldn't be where it is today. So let me introduce you to a few of them.

Bevan Buirchell, Ron Dadd and Russell Wait

From opposite sides of the country – Bevan and Ron in Western Australia and Russell in Victoria – these three collectors discover, sample and grow extensive collections of emu bush (*Eremophila*).

Don Franklin

In the tablelands of Far North Queensland, retired ecologist Don Franklin spends his time expanding his knowledge of eucalypts.

Margaret Brookes

Margaret is a retired horticulturalist. For the past decade she's volunteered at the National Herbarium of Victoria and the University of Melbourne.

Save our Flora PowerPoint Presentation

Ready to go!

30 slides approx 30 mins. talk

If you are interested in obtaining

this presentation

please email me

I can send it in an email (4.3MB)

Available Propagators

The following people have indicated a willingness to work with projects that require good propagation skills. If you would like to be added to this list please let Maria know.

Maria Hitchcock Armidale NSW

Life member NSW - APS

Over 40 years propagating experience.

Cool Natives Online Nursery

<https://coolnativesnursery.com>

Col Jackson

Over 20 years propagating experience

Member of the Latrobe Valley APS Victoria

coljackson57@hotmail.com

Spencer Shaw

We operate two nurseries,
Brush Turkey Enterprises Wholesale

www.brushturkey.com.au and

Forest Heart Eco-Nursery

www.forestheart.com.au

and specialise in SE QLD native plants,
particularly rainforest.

spencer.shaw@brushturkey.com.au

0428 130 769

Helen Howard

grevillea.hh@gmail.com

I have grafted Eucalypts, Grevilleas, Eremophilas and Brachychitons. My teacher was Merv Hodge. If any BG has a project I could help out with let me know.

For more details about these people and the work they do go to

<https://theconversation.com/time-is-their-secret-weapon-the-hidden-grey-army-quietly-advancing-species-discovery-in-australia-175189>

Genus/Species Botanical Name Changes on Plantnet 270222		contributed by Tony Maxwell
Old Name	New Name	Comment
Austrocynoglossum latifolium	Hackelia latifolia	Forest Hounds Tooth
Austrodanthonia species	Rytidosperma species	Wallaby Grasses
Baumea species	Machaerina species	Twig Rushes
Caladenia caerulea	Cyanicula caerulea	Blue Caladenia
Chaerophyllum eriopodum	Oreomyrrhis eriopoda	Australian Carraway
Cissus opaca	Clematocissus opaca	Pepper Vine
Citriobatus pauciflorus	Pittosporum multiflorum	Orange Thorn
Cynoglossum latifolium	Hackelia latifolia	Forest Hounds Tooth
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Hackelia suaveolens	Sweet Hounds Tongue
Derwentia species	Veronica species	Speedwells
Desmodium brachypodum	Oxytes brachypoda	Large Tick Trefoil
Desmodium gunnii	Pullenia gunnii	Slender Tick Trefoil
Desmodium nemorosum	Grona nemorosa	Wild Pea
Desmodium rhytidophyllum	Maekawaea rhytidophylla	
Desmodium varians	Grona varians	Tick Trefoil
Diplodium species	Pterostylis species	Orchids
Diploglottis Cunninghamii	Diploglottis australis	Native Tamarind
Dockrillia species	Dendrobium species	Orchids
Elymus scaber	Anthosachne scabra	Common Wheat Grass
Gnaphalium gymnocephalum	Euchiton gymnocephalus	Creeping Cudweed
Gnaphalium involucreatum	Euchiton involucreatis	Common Cudweed
Gnaphalium sphaericum	Euchiton sphaericus	Star Cudweed
Helichrysum bracteatum	Xerochrysum bracteatum	Golden Everlasting
Helichrysum elatum	Coronidium elatum	White Paper Daisy
Helichrysum luteoalbum	Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey Cudweed
Helichrysum scorpioides	Coronidium scorpioides	Button Everlasting
Helichrysum semipapposum	Chrysocephalum semipapposum	Clustered Everlasting, Yellow Buttons
Hymenantha dentata	Melicytus dentatus	Tree Violet
Isolepis nodosa	Ficinia nodosa	Knobby Club Rush
Joycea pallida	Rytidosperma pallidum	Wallaby Grasses

Old Name	New Name	Comment
Lagenifera stipitata	Lagenophora stipitata	Blue Bottle Daisy
Lepidosperma flexuosum	Lepidosperma filiforme	Common Rapier Sedge
Lepyrodia gracilis	Sporadanthus gracilis	
Liparis species	Cestichis species	Orchids
Lobelia gracilis	Lobelia andrewsii	Trailing Lobelia
Maytenus species	Denhamia species	Orange Boxwood
Morinda canthoides	Gynochthodes canthoides	Veiny Morinda
Morinda jasminoides	Gynochthodes jasminoides	Sweet Morinda
Notodanthonia species	Rytidosperma species	Wallaby Grasses
Omalanthus nutans	Homolanthus populifolius	Bleeding Heart
Oplismenus hirtellus	Oplismenus imbecillis	Australian Basket Grass
Oxylobium ilicifolium	Podolobium ilicifolium	Prickly Shaggy Pea
Phyllanthus gastroemii	Phyllanthus gunnii	Scrubby Spurge
Piper novae hollandae	Piper hederaceum	Giant Pepper Vine
Pratia species	Lobelia species	Pratias, Whiteroot
Ptilantherium deustum	Ptilothrix deusta	Sedge
Rulingia species	Commersonia species	Kerrawang
Senecio lautus	Senecio pinnatifolius	Variable Groundsel
Simpliglottis species	Chiloglottis species	Orchids
Spiranthes sinensis	Spiranthes australis	Pink Spiral Orchid
Sylvipoa queenslandica	Poa queenslandica	Queensland Grass
Thelychiton species	Dendrobium species	Orchids
Themeda australis	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass
Toona australis	Toona ciliata	Australian Red Cedar

Boronia revised - Dan Clarke

dmclarkebotanical@icloud.com

The following species of *Boronia* have been placed in the *Cyanothamnous* genus. They are:

B. anemonifolia, *B. anethifolia*, *B. coerulescens*, *B. inflexa*, *B. nana*, *B. occidentalis*, *B. rigens*.

<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=gn&name=Boronia>

***Grevillea montis-cole* subsp.
*brevistyla***

Langi Ghiran Grevillea (Recovery Plan)

Description

The Langi Ghiran Grevillea (*Grevillea montis-cole* subsp. *brevistyla*) is a prostrate to spreading shrub up to 1 m high. The ovate leaves are 3–7 cm long and 1.5–5.5 cm wide, with five to 15 spreading primary lobes which are further divided into subtriangular ultimate lobes, each of which ends in a 1–2.5 mm long rigid spine. New growth has a dense mat of reddish-purple hairs. Mature leaves have an almost shiny smooth upper surface and a dull pale green lower surface which may have spreading hairs on the veins. The terminal green and red flower spikes are 2–6 cm long. Flowering occurs from October to November. (Smith 1983, Walsh & Entwisle 1996).

This subspecies may be distinguished from the Mount Cole Grevillea (*G. montis-cole* ssp. *montiscole*) by its shorter pistil length and shorter and broader leaves.

Distribution:

Langi Ghiran Grevillea is confined to a small area near the summit of Mt Langi Ghiran, approximately 200 km north-west of Melbourne, Victoria (Walsh & Entwisle 1996). The distribution now extends across one kilometre with scattered and isolated populations throughout. Populations range in altitude from 820–900 m above sea level.

Habitat:

The known populations of the Langi Ghiran Grevillea occur in open eucalypt woodland, among granite outcrops at approximately 800–900 m altitude (Walsh & Entwisle 1996). Associated species include Shiny Tea-tree (*Leptospermum turbinatum*), Bundy (*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*), Cranberry Heath (*Astroloma humifusum*), Hairy Correa (*Correa aemula*), Wedge-leaf Hop-bush (*Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *cuneata*), Violet Kunzea (*Kunzea parvifolia*) and Star Hair (*Astrotricha* sp.) (Royal Botanic Garden herbarium specimen notes).

Abundance:

It is estimated that approximately 1500 individuals exist, including 200 seedlings. These

plants occur in a number of populations near the Mt Langi Ghiran summit. The extent of range and abundance of Langi Ghiran Grevillea prior to European settlement is unknown.



Grevillea montis-cole subsp. *brevistyla*

Image: gardensonline.com.au

Threats:

Accidental introduction of Cinnamon Fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) by visitors and staff to the site is probably the most immediate and real threat to Langi Ghiran Grevillea, given the highly sensitive nature of closely related taxa. The effect of fire on this species is unknown, but the scant information on age structure of the population suggests that frequent fire is required for maintenance of the species. Prescribed fires are difficult to maintain at Mt Langi Ghiran and are unlikely to be implemented. Lightning strikes do not appear to have been sufficient to carry fires in the past. Fires ignited outside the park which could spread to the single known population pose a potential threat to plants. Wallabies browse in the area and may damage individuals.

Ref: https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/32627/Langi_Ghiran_Grevillea_Grevillea_montis-cole_subsp._brevistyla.pdf

**Australian Association of Bush
Regenerators (AABR)
Crowdy Bay NP
Bush Regenerator Camp**

Free



Monday May 23 - Sunday May 29

Kylies Beach Campground

Crowdy Bay National Park, NSW

[Google Map](#)

Big Bush Regen Camp

This year's bush regen camp based at Kylies Beach in Crowdy Bay National Park has a program of work over various sites. The amount of attention at any site will depend on number of participants but if we get 30 people across the week (like we did last year) we will achieve great things again.

What to look forward to – Tom Clarke

Those beautiful forces of nature have been pressing on with lots of growth and regeneration at Crowdy Bay National Park. In particular, where we spent some time in last year the plants are leaping high out of the ground. Lots of shrubs and trees are now towering overhead and those forbs and grasses are knee-high and an absolute thicket. All the paths we produced making our way through the places have grown over and you might not think that people

had been present at all. Such has been the terrific growing conditions that have continued to prevail over these last few months.

The littoral rainforest at the northern end of Kylies Beach that was devastated in the 2019 bushfires and that we thought would take 10 years to fully recover, is absolutely flourishing and outcompeting the weeds, thanks to the wonderful volunteer efforts and abundant rainfall! Where the crofton weed has been removed on the steep slope, natives are taking hold, and a contractor will be doing the higher section of the slope.

The section of headland closest to Diamond Head campground, Trema (native 'poison peach') is chest high as is also one of the native raspberry species and for those of you who worked on the lantana there, very little has come back. To register click on the link below.

[Find out more](#)

For more events go to:

https://www.aabr.org.au/events/?mc_cid=63ca370cc9&mc_eid=dce52669a1

Seed and Cuttings Exchange

Please send all requests directly to the person making the offer or the group email saveourflora@gmail.com

Please follow the correct protocols for requests of seed or cuttings. These are detailed on the next page. Please note that some species are in very short supply and cutting material may be limited.

Maria Hitchcock saveourflora@gmail.com

Boronia clavata, *Boronia keysii*, *Correa eburnea*, *Correa calycina*, *Correa baeuerlenii*, *Callistemon pungens*, *Grevillea iaspicula*, *Grevillea juniperina*, *Melaleuca irbyana*, *Phebalium daviesii*, *Phebalium speciosum*, *Prostanthera askania*, *Prostanthera staurophylla*, *Zieria adenodonta*, *Zieria prostrata*, *Zieria floydii*.

I am also licensed to sell some endangered species through my online nursery. All are grown from seed and cuttings taken from established garden plants. <https://coolnativesnursery.com>

Denise & Graeme Krake (seed only)

752 Warrigal Range Rd. Brogo NSW 2550

Hakea dohertyi, *Hakea ochroptera*

Hakea longiflora, *Grevillea maccutcheonii*

Geoff & Gwynne Clarke

Grevillea humifusa - cuttings

Angophora robur - seed

Dodonaea crucifolia - cuttings or seed

This was named a couple of years ago by Ian Telford. Many people were calling it *Dodonaea hirsuta*, but it is not very hairy and has no hairs at all on the fruits. It also grows in a nearby flora reserve. I have grown it successfully from cuttings, but it does not live long after planting out. It also produces seed and I can collect that after the next flowering (spring fruits). It grows happily around the block, popping up from seed here and there, produces plenty of seed, but it is not long lived even when self sown. Fruits are showy reds.

Paul Kennedy (Leader ANPSA Hakea SG)

saveourflora@gmail.com

Hakea dohertyi, *Hakea ochroptera*, *Callistemon megalongensis*. The seed originally came from the Melaleuca Study Group seed bank many years ago.

Will Chance

Senna acclinis

Do you have any EPBC plants growing in your garden with sufficient foliage to share cuttings (or seed) with our members? Let me know and I'll print it here. It would be easier if we can add your address so that members can contact you directly. Please make sure you follow the protocols on the back page. (Ed)

Don't forget to update your listing at least once a year!



Requesting and sending seed by post

Please follow these simple steps.

Make a request

1. Send your request by email first. It will be forwarded to the grower so you can request seed and ask for the address.
2. Send your request enclosing a self-addressed envelope with two \$1.10 stamps attached. Post the envelope.

Send seed

1. When you receive an envelope with a seed request, package up the required seed which includes the name, provenance (if known) and date of collection. Add any tips on germinating the seed and post.

Receiving seed

1. Seed should be stored in paper (small manilla seed packets are best but any cheap envelopes will do) and kept in a cool dark place. Some people use those small paper lolly bags and staple them at the top. Add mothballs if you like. This will prevent insect attack. I save moisture absorbers from medicine bottles and add them to my seed drawer to ensure the seeds do not rot.

Seed life varies according to species. Acacias will last for many years while Flannel Flower needs to be really fresh. Old seed may not germinate and needs to be thrown out. Test some of your seed periodically. It's worth asking seed suppliers for the age of certain species of seed before purchasing.

Requesting and sending cuttings by post

Please follow these simple steps.

Make a request

1. Send your request by email first. It will be forwarded to the grower so you can request cuttings and ask for the address.
2. Purchase an Express Post small satchel. it will hold up to 500 gms.
3. Self address your satchel and place it in an envelope with your cuttings request. Add a label/s with the name of the species and sender. Pencil is best for writing on labels.
4. Post the envelope.

Send cuttings

1. When you receive an envelope with a satchel inside, cut about 6 stems of the requested species. The best time to do this is early morning. Store cuttings in the crisper part of the fridge until they are ready to be posted.
2. Wrap the cuttings in damp newspaper and place them in a cliplok plastic bag. Make sure you label each parcel with the names of the species and sender. Squeeze air out of the bag and fasten top.
3. Put the bag in the satchel and post.

Receiving cuttings

1. As soon as you receive your cuttings put the unopened plastic bag in the crisper part of the fridge until you are ready to prepare them.

Group Members**ANPSA Groups**

APS Echuca Moama Vic
 APS Melton Bacchus Marsh Vic
 APS Sutherland NSW
 NPQ Ipswich Qld
 NPQ Sunshine Coast and
 Hinterland Qld

Botanic Gardens and Reserves

Burrendong Arboretum Wellington
 Crommelin Native Arboretum
 NSW
 Hunter Regional BG NSW
 Lindum Park Flora and Fauna
 Res Tamworth Regional BG NSW
 Swan Reserve Garden Vic

Nurseries

Bilby Blooms Binnaway NSW
 Cool Natives Armidale NSW
 Mole Station Tenterfield NSW
 Forest Heart Eco-Nursery SEQld

Seed Suppliers

Victorian Native Seeds

Study Groups

Acacia SG
 Correa SG
 Garden Design SG
 Grevillea SG
 Hakea SG

Landscapers

Brush & Bush Tamworth NSW
 Indigenous Landscape Design
www.ilda.com.au

Other

www.malleconservation.com.au